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THE SOCIAL WORK OF THE NEW SPANISH STATE

By

PROFESSOR MANUEL TORRES

Dean of the Law School of the University of Salamanca

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**"No home without heat
No Spaniard without bread."**

FRANCO

FOREWORD



Perhaps the most infamous propaganda put out by the well-trained propagandists of Barcelona and their colleagues in the seven communistically controlled news agencies in Paris is that General Franco's new State is completely and blindly reactionary. Unless American readers have been conscientious enough to search out the reports of travelers who have made independent investigations, they have been the victims of one of the most highly organized and on the whole successful campaigns which the Comintern has yet devised to discredit its oppositions. Together with four other Americans, among them a *New York Times* correspondent, a superintendent of a school system, a Reuters agent, a well-known writer and lecturer, I had just returned from a relatively long visit through the whole of Nationalist Spain when I was literally seized by the agents of the Barcelona Government in Paris who made every possible attempt to enlighten me as to the real conditions in Spain. In their excess of zeal they neglected to inquire whether we had been to Spain. A handsome suave young Princeton graduate was one of the front men in this attempt at enlightenment. I was told that Franco's people were starving, that they had been returned to peonage, that the land-owners were in the saddle and that there was a soldier in every home. We had all waxed fat on the abundance of cheap and excellent food to be had in Burgos, Seville and in the remotest villages of White Spain, but my young Princeton friend assured us that, even if we were not stabbed in the back by a Fascist or a Nazi, we would die of starvation in a few days. "It's worse than medieval," he said, with that fine disregard of terms which I am sure would irritate his university's excellent History Department.

As anyone who has been to Spain can testify the Nationalist Movement of General Franco is a social as well as a political revolution, an upheaval infinitely more profound and far-reaching than the now

outmoded materialistic changes of Marxism and anarcho-Syndicalism. It is moreover a reform movement which is sincerely concerned with the problems of the poor, so much so in fact that its leaders have not pleaded the war as an excuse for not rectifying the abuses of the monarchy or of the republic. The Nationalist State knows what it wants to do and is doing it and thus far its chief defect has been a typically Spanish disregard for publishing its practical as opposed to its more heroic achievements.

To a certain extent Professor Torres has remedied this defect. His brochure on the Social Work of the New Spanish State is a short but comprehensive survey of the welfare activity of the Burgos Government. The author has not permitted himself to lyricize over the splendid work of Spaniards behind the lines nor has he supplied the imaginative background without which it is impossible to realize exactly what has been done, but he has at least provided foreign readers with an accurate summary.

FRANCIS X. CONNOLLY, PH.D.

The Social Work of the New Spanish State

By PROFESSOR MANUEL TORRES

Dean of the Law School of the University of Salamanca.

THE Spanish Nationalist Movement is still much misunderstood. It is very probable that this lack of understanding on the part of many is intentional, because the extensive national social programs of the Movement have been deliberately ignored or contemptuously dismissed in a few brief paragraphs.

It is our intention to outline the social work already accomplished by the New Spain, a work which is molding the character of the New Spanish State, and one which must be understood in order to appreciate events which are now taking place.

The reader should bear in mind this important fact: The things already accomplished must not be considered as final but simply as the harbingers and promises of the total renovation of social conditions in Spain. It would be erroneous to interpret it in any other light, since it is manifestly impossible to complete the desired social reforms in a day. What has been done under the stress of war is a bright promise for the future.

Here then are the facts—the things done. They speak for themselves.

The "Caudillo" has said over and over again that Spain of the Glorious Nationalist Movement, enters upon "a new historical stage with a New State in which SOCIAL JUSTICE, so often exploited as a weapon, is rooted in the Catholic principles which unite our Fatherland." This New State has accepted as its inevitable duty that "there be no Spanish home in which a fire is not kindled: that no laborer go without bread because those who have more should give to those who have less." The State must be Catholic in its social and cultural life because the true Spain has been, is, and will always be Catholic in its soul.

The mission which the "Caudillo" has imposed for the salvation of Spain is much more than a purely military triumph. "People believe that we are merely waging war, nothing more. We are also carrying out a profound social revolution which is inspired in the teachings of the Catholic Church."

The Nationalist Movement sprang into being and when Generalissimo Franco undertook its leadership he formulated his ideal of social justice in the following way: "Justice, equality before the law, is what we offer. . . . Work for all, social justice effected without rancor or violence, and an equitable and progressive distribution of the wealth without destroying or imperiling Spanish economy. . . . Our impulse is not determined by the defense of some bastard interests nor by the desire to go backward along the road of history, because institutions,

**SOCIAL JUSTICE
IS THE AIM OF
THE NEW STATE**

**SOCIAL JUSTICE
WITHOUT HATE
OR VENGEANCE**

no matter which they may be, should guarantee a minimum of fellowship among the citizens. . . . As the purity of our aims makes it impossible for us to check those conquests which represent an advance in the improvement of our political and social life, the spirit of hate and vengeance has no place in our breast. From the shipwreck of some of the legislative experiments we shall salvage all that is compatible with the interior peace of Spain and her desired greatness, giving life for the first time in our Fatherland to the following trio of social virtues in the order listed: fraternity, liberty and equality. . . . Social justice will be the cornerstone of our new Empire and there will be no destructive or suicidal class warfare. . . . We shall successfully carry out the sacred task of social reform and demand of all the fulfillment of their duty."

**THE RIGHT TO
WORK AND THE
OBLIGATION
TO WORK**

The right to work, the sacred patrimony of all men, and their obligation to work, which is necessary for the welfare and greatness of the Fatherland as a correlative duty, will be the primary concerns of the "Caudillo." The statement of this right and duty also appears in the platform of the Traditionalist Spanish Phalanx Party. From the first the "Caudillo" has said: "We must so build in Spain that the fire is not extinguished in any home. We must secure the family wage and in the factory and workshop satisfaction and harmony must reign. . . . All Spanish citizens will have the right to work. . . . We shall create a fraternal, industrious and hard-working Spain where parasites and vagabonds will find no place. . . . We shall not permit parasites. All Spaniards will have to work according to their ability. All Spaniards, without exception, will be obliged to work. The New State cannot maintain parasitical citizens."

In the planks of the platform of the Traditionalist Spanish Phalanx Party we find these definitions of the right and duty of each citizen to work and they in themselves are much more explicit than a long thesis or comments on the subject: "All Spaniards have the right to work. Public enterprises will maintain the unemployed. It is the duty of all Spaniards not physically handicapped to work. The National Syndicalist State will not give the slightest consideration to citizens who do not perform any function whatsoever and whose aspiration is to live as guests on the efforts of their fellow men."

**IMPROVEMENT
OF THE LOWER
CLASSES**

The ardent desire to make social justice prevail and the clear affirmation of the right and duty of citizens to work naturally led the "Caudillo" and the New State to define the program necessary to achieve this end. This program relates to the protection and economic and social improvement of the lower classes, the guarantee of a legitimate wage compatible at once with the work a man performs and his essential dignity as a man and as a Spaniard.

Hence from the very beginning of the Nationalist Movement it was not a Movement in defense of determined people, but one which is concerned with the commonweal of the laboring and lower classes

as well as with that of the abandoned middle class. . . . Those who present us to the people as enemies of the lower classes. . . . Every laborer is worthy of his wage and will receive an absolute guarantee that he will not become the slave of the capitalist. . . . Socially speaking, work will be absolutely guaranteed; thus the abuses of capitalism will be avoided and just wages established."

"We are fighting to establish a State which will function as a large family with neither powerful overlords nor serfs, a State in which all elements that make up the national wealth will be represented. . . . With Marxism vanquished and banished from our soil, with the disappearance of class warfare the New State faces broad horizons leading to social justice and the progress of the lower classes. . . . The New Spain will represent the great national family without masters or vassals, poor or potentates. . . . The program of the New State in social matters? First, the absolute suppression of class warfare, the abolition of strikes and lock-outs; a system of arbitration until now carried out by Mixed Juries; the prompt establishment of the Labor Charter which will determine the rights and duties of the laboring classes and employers. In short, the exaltation of labor and respect for production."

Similarly the program of the Traditionalist Spanish Phalanx proclaims that "The National Syndicalist State will not stand idly by and permit the domination of the weak classes by the strong. We renounce and at all costs will prevent the abuse of one interest by another. All Spanish citizens will participate in the State through their family, municipal or syndical functions. . . . The State cannot tolerate a condition in which enormous masses live in misery while a privileged few live in luxury."

The continuance of social improvements already begun and the establishment of new ones very naturally became the objectives of the New State, since social reform was the chief aim of the Nationalist Movement. The "Caudillo" has often repeated: "Those who tell you that social advances will be checked cheat you. The creation of national wealth within a strongly organized nation will permit us to better the living conditions of the working man. . . . We aspire to the consolidation of the legitimate improvements won by the working classes within the shortest time possible. . . . The intangible benefits already won by the laborer will not be taken away. . . . Not only have the interests of the working classes nothing to fear from us but, on the contrary, we shall, whenever it is materially possible to do so, bend all of our efforts to the acceleration of the social and economic improvement of the laboring and middle class. . . . All of the social laws obtained by the laborers for their improvement up to the present will be respected until such time as the formulas which will govern participation in the profits and the increases of production are drawn up. . . . Nationalist Spain will maintain the social benefits obtained by the laborers in an atmosphere of harmony and with the collabora-

HARMONY BETWEEN EMPLOYEE AND EMPLOYER

IMPROVEMENTS IN LABORING CONDITIONS ALREADY ACHIEVED

tion of capital and labor. It will guarantee the payment of wages. It will augment the opportunities of the lower classes. . . . We want to better recent social laws within the limits and possibilities of our economy."

And as if we were listening to an echo, we find this categorical affirmation at the very beginning of the platform of the Traditionalist Spanish Phalanx Party: "While we are building the complete new structure we shall maintain and increase all the advantages granted the laborer under the existing social laws."

LAWFUL PRIVATE PROPERTY

The "Caudillo" not only promises that the New State will maintain with justice the principle of private property, but he also very definitely affirms that he will "grant to the farmer (sharecropper) the opportunity of becoming a landowner," and the planks of the Traditionalist Spanish Phalanx platform proclaim the recognition of private property "as a legitimate means to fulfill individual, family or official needs," but without forgetting that . . . "the first object of wealth is . . . to better the living conditions of all the people." Social justice as regards the function of private property is thus clearly established.

Would it be legitimate to doubt that social justice is the aspiration of the New Spanish State? The words of the "Caudillo" at the moment of inception of the Nationalist Movement proclaim it. Dozens of speeches and declarations made prior to Franco's insist upon it. The points of the program of the Traditionalist Spanish Phalanx maintain it.

SOCIAL JUSTICE BECOMES A REALITY

However, in the new life of Spain, the work already effected is of great importance as proof of the desire for social justice animating the New State. In spite of the demands of the war, in spite of the fact that the nation thinks in terms of military victory, the social work accomplished is really surprising.

This social work is sometimes directly related to the war but often has little to do with it.

THE ONE COURSE MEAL

The institution of the "One Course Meal Day" is of special importance when one considers the social work of the New Spanish State. The "One Course Meal Day" was generally established by a decree dated October 30th, 1936. Prior to that date various explanatory rules which do not substantially modify its social sense were promulgated. It was inaugurated not only to permit the collection of sums which would enable the State to increase its social services and benefits but also to create in all of liberated Spain a kind of symbolic drawing together of the rearguard and the front by means of small contributions which serve to remind noncombatants of those undergoing privation, of those suffering and fighting for the unity, greatness and liberty of the Fatherland. The "One Course Meal" and its counterpart, "One Day a Week Without Desert," enjoy an unusual popularity.

These sacrifices are made in every Spanish home and no vigilance whatsoever is required to enforce them. The amounts saved, always in proportion to the calculated family expenditure, are gladly turned over to the collectors. Even the most modest homes more often exceed their obligation than fall below it. The money thus collected represents many tens of millions of pesetas annually.

The institution of the "One Course Meal Day" acquires its full symbolical significance and important social sense when it is directly related to the "Soldier's Subsidy," a fund created by decree of January 9th, 1937, to take care of the needs of the families of volunteers. This subsidy was extended by an order dated February 3rd of the same year to include the families of all soldiers bearing arms and an order of May 24th extended it further to include the mothers and widows of those killed in action.

The "Soldier's Subsidy" has amply and liberally solved the grave social problem created by the discontinuance of the income in many modest homes, the inevitable consequence of the mobilization and the voluntary enlistment of the man who provided the family income.

In order to obtain the amounts necessary to apply the "Soldier's Subsidy" as amply as it has been without upsetting the normal budgetary processes, a surtax of ten per cent on the price of certain articles and for certain services which may be considered luxuries was established by decree. At the same time income derived from the "One Course Meal" and the "Soldier's Subsidy" was put into a common fund which was administered for the benefit of the soldiers' families.

The funds raised by the observance of the "One Course Meal" and the surtax mentioned above, which increase progressively, total many millions of pesetas and are almost sufficient to pay the amounts disbursed under the "Soldier's Subsidy." When the amounts so realized are not sufficient the State advances the difference. These advances by the State must be repaid and the sources of income will remain active after the war until such time as all amounts due the State have been paid.

The amount paid to the soldier's family is in proportion to the number of relatives living under his roof and dependent on his wage or income for their livelihood. The amount received under the subsidy may be as high as eight pesetas per day which, if we bear in mind the cost of living in Spain, is more than sufficient.

The "Soldier's Subsidy" has been organized under the Ministry of the Interior. Provincial and Local Juntas have been established to supervise this service in the different provinces and municipalities.

The organization called "Assistance at the Front and Hospitals," has been established by the New State through its Political Movement.

When the war began the men who had left their homes to go to the front were cared for in all the villages and cities of liberated Spain.

THE SOLDIER'S SUBSIDY

ASSISTANCE AT THE FRONT AND IN HOSPITALS

They were supplied with clothes, food, sweets, tobacco, etc., in addition to the excellent services of the Quartermaster's Division. In the Spring of 1937, the "Caudillo," in order to unify this work, created the "National Delegation of Assistance at Fronts and Hospitals" as a service of the Traditionalist Spanish Phalanx. A competent central, provincial and local organization was soon functioning and it has extended its work to the front line as well as to the hospitals.

The chief service consists in the visits to the front line trenches and to all the hospitals behind the lines. These visits make it possible to learn the needs and desires of the soldiers and to satisfy them as quickly as possible.

The "National Delegation of Assistance at Fronts and Hospitals" has even organized cultural conferences in its two spheres of operation. It is in charge of the soldiers' recreation and gives theatrical performances and cinemas for them. It has set up a perfect information service by means of a card index system which makes it possible periodically and regularly to inform the families of soldiers of their condition and to notify them immediately if a soldier is wounded. Thus the family of the soldier receives exact information of his condition.

This service also covers the sanitary and hygienic fields and sends abundant sanitary and hygienic material to the front. It has installed numerous mechanical laundries and has provided food, gifts and clothing, especially coats and underwear. Since its institution the National Delegation has distributed many millions of articles of clothing. Recently it gave proof of its perfect organization when it collected in twenty days ten million pesetas and several thousand tons of various foodstuffs and gifts for distribution among the soldiers for Christmas.

HOMES FOR THE WOUNDED AND THE COMMITTEE OF FRIENDS OF THE SOLDIER

The "Delegation of Assistance at Fronts and Hospitals" has opened "Homes for the Wounded" in different cities of the rearguard in order to take care of the recreation and moral and cultural formation of the wounded soldier while he is convalescing. These "Homes for the Wounded" are equipped with all comforts and have been made as attractive as possible. A "Committee of Friends of the Soldier" has been organized to provide recreation.

THE SOLDIERS' REST

The "Soldiers' Rest Homes" were organized by the Traditionalist Spanish Phalanx Party first in San Sebastian and now in Seville. They are for the use of soldiers on furlough, especially those who have no family or whose family is unfortunately still in territory not yet liberated. In these homes the soldiers find all the satisfactions of home-life in comfortable and attractive surroundings.

THE CORPS OF DISABLED WAR VETERANS

The New Spanish State, born amid the suffering and glory of war, is aware of the obligation to mitigate the suffering of those who offered their blood for the Fatherland. This obligation is most clear as regards the soldier who, without losing the life which he offered

for his country, has suffered wounds that render him incapable of returning to his former profession or trade.

The entire nation and the State have the moral and social obligation of protecting the disabled veterans, and of assuring them not only a modest livelihood after the war but also the means by which they may live in dignity.

The old Corps of Military Disabled and the Section of Invalids did not meet these necessities and for this reason the "Direction of Disabled Soldiers" was created by decree of January 23rd, 1937. General Millán Astray, the founder of the Spanish Foreign Legion in Africa, himself a disabled veteran, was put at its head.

On February 27th of the same year a decree establishing the juridical regulations of the "Worthy Corps of Disabled Soldiers" was promulgated. The attentions which the State gives to the totally disabled are both material, in the form of pensions ranging between thirty thousand and twelve thousand pesetas, and moral and social in the form of the honorary title of "Gentlemen of the War for the Fatherland" and the bestowal upon them of the rank immediately superior to the one to which they are entitled.

Later the partial disabilities which convey the right to membership in the "Corps of Disabled Soldiers" was determined. It is expected that adequate compensation for each disabled veteran will be granted within a short time.

As regards the partially disabled who can be given professional reorientation, complete plans for their well-being are now under way. These plans call for the creation of bureaus and institutions. At the same time the legislation has been prepared granting preferential employment to disabled soldiers, when they are able to work, in the various offices and services of the State. The social significance of such employment is manifest. Not only will it reduce the expense of pensions but it will also utilize the efforts of all Spaniards in the national life.

The anarchy rampant in the Red zone has caused another problem. After endless suffering, ravenous and pauperized, with no means of livelihood, their spirits tortured by the live memory of their tragedy, hundreds of people arrive daily in Nationalist Spain in search of material and spiritual aid. The increasing number of these fugitives from the Red zone who come to find refuge in Nationalist Spain has created a real social problem to which the Government is giving solicitous attention.

The important service of "Aid to Refugees" was organized by a Government Order of August 11th, 1937. It solves the sad problems of the "many persons who, coming from the zone not yet liberated, find themselves for the first few days after their arrival abandoned and separated from their families with no one to lend them aid."

The "Aid to Refugees" begins its work at the frontier. Services to meet the material, sanitary and spiritual needs of these repatriates

AID TO REFUGEES

AID AT THE FRONTIER

have been organized at the points along the frontier where the flow of refugees is largest and most constant. These services are effected by active members of the Traditionalist Spanish Phalanx, nurses of the Public Welfare Section and a trained personnel.

LODGINGS FOR PERSONS EVACUATED FROM THE RED ZONE

The most important service of the "Aid to Refugees" is that of the "Lodgings," some of which have been established in cities at the frontier and others in cities of the interior.

Two classes of lodgings for refugees have been established in accordance with the Government Order of August 11th—first, "Economy Lodgings," where the guest pays a daily fee which must never exceed three pesetas. This amount is increased by a Government contribution for each guest. The "Benefit Lodgings" make up the second group. In these the guest does not pay for any of the various services and the total expense is paid by the Government.

The entrance requirements for these "Lodgings" are very broad in order that their benefits be enjoyed as widely as possible. They not only give the refugees food and shelter but they also aid them in finding work, send them to towns and villages where they have relatives to care for them, supply them with clothes, etc.

THE RIGHT OF PRISONERS OF WAR TO WORK

Another of the institutions of the New State which may be considered directly related to the war has clearly demonstrated the high social sense of Nationalist Spain. The right and duty to work, axioms of the New Spanish State, have been extended and applied to the prisoners of war and those not held for common crimes by a Decree of May 28th, 1937. The Preamble of this Decree states that "the right to work, which all Spaniards enjoy as a basic principle, declared in point Number 15 of the program of the Traditionalist Spanish Phalanx, is not to be denied by the New State to prisoners of war and Red prisoners.

The same text also reflects the concern of the Government for the recognition of the right and the duty to work as follows: "The concession of this right could, in its execution, imply another ineffective concession because of the passivity of the prisoners, thus leaving partially or totally unfulfilled the ends which the declaration of the right to work implies, which are that all should support themselves by their own efforts, give due aid to the family, and not become a burden to the public exchequer. This right to work springs from the idea of functional, dutiful right and, when necessary, of obligatory right." It is the hope of the State that, with the fulfillment of the obligation to work, the political prisoners and prisoners of war may earn their necessities and comply with their obligations to support their family.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF PRISONERS

Prisoners of war and those not held for common crimes will, in accordance with the articles of the Decree, be given manual labor to perform "without implying that, for the convenience of the service,

they cannot be given other employment or labor appropriate to their age, professional efficiency or good behavior, when in the judgment of their respective commanding officers they so merit."

The organization of this service has been entrusted to a central office. All those under the jurisdiction of this office are considered as mobilized personnel and it has been publicly affirmed that the prisoners subject to this bureau will be governed in accordance with the articles of the Geneva Covenant of June 27th, 1929.

A very interesting aspect of the concession of the right to work is the wage system. The Decree established a minimum wage for unskilled labor, which increases when the prisoners are engaged in more difficult work and according to the needs of the family. It cannot, however, exceed half the daily wage of a manual laborer in the locality. Part of this wage must be given to the family of the prisoner. The concession to prisoners of the right to work is a very interesting manifestation of the aspiration for and realization of social justice in the New State.

THE PRISONERS' WAGES

Of all of the institutions which manifest the ideal of social justice in the New Spanish State none is more clearly significant nor has reached a higher degree of development than the "Social Help" service of the Traditionalist Spanish Phalanx. This is not surprising because it is really the Traditionalist Spanish Phalanx which has always urged the necessity of ending the tragedy of men suffering from hunger, the hardships of winters in isolated villages or slums of the cities, the misery and disease consequent upon destitution.

SOCIAL HELP

The Traditionalist Spanish Phalanx wants work for every Spaniard, a dignified and happy home for each family and an abundant life for all.

In order to arrive at this, it was necessary first to resort to a broad social assistance, an aid owed and extended by brother to brother, which is not alms, or the cold charity of the old State institutions but rather the help given by the hand of a brother. In this spirit "Social Help" was born.

First came the "Winter Aid," organized as a provincial institution in Valladolid, which promptly grew into the "Social Help" and became national in scope. It is not possible in this brief summary to set forth in detail the efficient operation of the various central, provincial and local organizations which function in a way which would astonish those acquainted with the old and musty existence of our old bureaucratic and charitable institutions.

BEGINNING AND ORGANIZATION OF SOCIAL SERVICE

To raise funds with which to meet the many expenses of the work of "Social Help" the following agencies have been organized: "Fortnightly Public Collections," "The Blue Card" and "Social Help Stamps." The steady increase in the amounts obtained through the

THE FUNDS TO CARRY ON THE WORK

fortnightly collections is really surprising and the same may be said of "The Blue Card" collections of money and merchandise. The latter is also a voluntary contribution made by persons who promise a specified amount to be donated periodically. The cards on which the pledge is printed are blue and hence the name. The amounts raised by the sale of "Social Help Stamps" are also large. Although the funds raised in these ways amount to many millions, the work carried on by the "Social Help" is so great that the State, in order to guarantee its maintenance and the rapid growth of its services, completes, when necessary, the amounts collected. Thus this important work has few economic difficulties.

**OBLIGATORY
SOCIAL SERVICE
FOR SPANISH
WOMAN**

Closely interwoven with the work of "Social Help" is the "Obligatory Social Service of the Spanish Woman," created by Decree on October 7th, 1937, and by another Decree of November 28th, in which the "Caudillo" approved the "Rules" for the application of the "Service."

At the very inception of the Nationalist Movement the men of Spain sprang to the defense of their country and the Spanish women offered their services to aid the Fatherland. The Spanish woman knew how to mitigate the suffering of the combatants. She worked hour after hour making clothes for the soldiers. Her letters cheered the fighter in the parapet. She eased the pain of the wounded in the hospitals. She hurried to succour the aged and children in the rear-guard—to all the weak in need she offered care.

The Decree of October 7th, 1937, recognized this voluntary dedication of woman to the work which the New State required of her and gave it official sanction.

**AIM OF THE
OBLIGATORY
SOCIAL SERVICE
FOR SPANISH
WOMAN**

The "Obligatory Social Service of the Spanish Woman" was established to enable women to perform work of a social character in a way which was at once compatible with her sex and her patriotism. The aim of this "Obligatory Social Service" has been to utilize the national energy in the resurgence of the Spanish State. For the time being the work performed by the women will serve to assuage the pain of war and the social anguish of the post-war period while preparing an atmosphere of cooperation which may be useful in the future.

The Decree establishing the "Obligatory Social Service of the Spanish Women" has one notable characteristic. Failure to comply does not involve a penalty. The State is very certain that without any sanctions whatsoever women's collaboration is amply assured. The generosity and instinct of sacrifice of the Spanish women are certain guarantees. But when a woman solicits work as a public employee, an administrative position or employment in any public service or enterprise subsidized by the State, or presents herself for academic and professional degrees, she will be required to present a certificate of participation in the "Social Service."

Social Service is obligatory for all women between the ages of seventeen and thirty-five except those exempt because of physical disability or sickness, married women, widows who have one or more dependent children, those who have already given voluntary service for the required period (six months) at base hospitals or similar institutions, and those who, on the date the Decree becomes effective, are employed in public or private enterprises and the performance of "Social Service."

EXEMPTIONS

The "Obligatory Social Service for Women" consists of the performance of various mechanical, administrative and technical activities necessary to the functioning and progressive development of the social institutions established by the National Delegation of Social Aid of the Traditionalist Spanish Phalanx. Such service is adjusted to the knowledge and personal ability of the person obliged to perform it.

NATURE OF THE SOCIAL SERVICE

The "Social Aid," through the establishment of the "Obligatory Social Service for Women," has been assured of the extensive collaboration of the Spanish woman. It has extended its activities to many different fields, among which are the "Children's Dining Rooms," "Brotherhood Kitchens," the "National Syndicalist Protection of Woman and Child" with its "Blue Lodgings," "Maternal Gardens," "Protection for Nursing Mothers," "Rest Colonies for Women," etc.; "Sick Assistance," "Old Age Assistance," "Development of Family Work" and the "National-Syndicalist Home," which is dedicated to the improvement and happiness of the Spanish home.

PRINCIPAL WORK OF "SOCIAL AID"

Up to the present time the "Children's Dining Rooms" and "Brotherhood Kitchens" of "Social Aid" have received the most attention. There is nothing so cheerful and clean as one of the "Children's Dining Rooms." Large windows, brightly painted chairs and tables of the proper size, tablecloths, silver and glassware in tones best suited to children, the colorful flash of drawings on the walls—all make the room agreeable and attractive. Hundreds of children find wholesome, well-prepared meals served them with loving care by the members of the Traditionalist Spanish Phalanx in charge of their well-being.

"CHILDREN'S DINING ROOMS" AND "BROTHERHOOD KITCHENS"

The "Brotherhood Kitchens" prepare meals to be served in homes. Entire families receive their daily meals from them. Thus, besides fulfilling their very important primary function, especially in former Red zones, they help maintain the unity of the home, challenged by the abandonment of the father.

The "Children's Dining Rooms" and the "Brotherhood Kitchens" are to be found in the farthest corners of liberated Spain and their help reaches all the cities and villages at the moment of their occupation. With its material help it brings a happiness which soon erases the memory of the horrors and miseries of the Red régime. The surprise reflected in the suffering and hungry faces of poor people who

**NATIONAL
SYNDICALIST
PROTECTION OF
MOTHER AND
CHILD**

receive the aid without being asked about their past cannot but move the strongest heart. The number of meals distributed in the first year of existence of the "Social Aid" exceeds twenty million and it is very probable that in the second year the organization will have served an estimated hundred million.

Next in importance in the work being done by the "Social Aid" is the "National Syndicalist Protection of Mother and Child." This department gives preference to the establishment of "Infant Lodgings" and "Blue Homes," in which modern equipment has been installed. The construction and organization of the homes is carried out in accordance with regulations drawn up by technicians, architects, doctors, and teachers. The child receives affectionate, Christian and maternal attention in these institutions. In the morning when he awakes he says his prayers before the crucifix at the head of his bed. He is surrounded by toys and easily adapts himself to the daily routine.

The "Blue Homes" attempt to form exemplary future citizens as regards physical well-being, culture and religion and they give the child the best instruction available in these three fields. The study halls and classrooms, in accordance with the most advanced pedagogic methods, are cheerful, spacious and inviting. All of the administrative personnel of these institutions as well as those employed in the care and instruction of the children perform their services in the spirit of fraternity and sacrifice.

These "Blue Homes," as well as the "Maternal Gardens," where the children grow strong and play while their mothers work, proclaim social justice in the modern style of their buildings, their cleanliness, the abundance of the meals and the affectionate vigilance of the personnel. They make it possible for the children, "facing the sun" with the yoke and arrows behind them, to learn the truth about the new Spain and to prepare themselves to serve her and direct her along the road of destiny.

**OTHER CHILD
WELFARE
ORGANIZATIONS**

Different administrative branches of the State have also established "Infant Homes." These are of analogous character as, for example, the excellent one located at Castilleja de Guzman, a village near Seville. There, thanks to the generosity of a few private citizens who donated the splendid buildings, a "Home" has been founded. It is a model in its field, accommodating 275 children. In it the children find the comforts and warmth of home and their characters are properly formed. Seville has also installed magnificent "Children's Gardens," some of them in the Guatemala Palace and in the surrounding gardens of the old Ibero-American Exposition grounds. They are provided with recreational facilities, libraries, reading-rooms, baths and swimming pools, moving pictures and educational equipment. Neither should we forget the "Juan de la Cueva Theatre-School," exclusively for children, in the United States Building on

the same Exposition grounds. Many other similar organizations in other Spanish cities could be mentioned.

The provincial administration felt a human and Christian concern for the fate of the children separated from their homes by the unforeseen disasters of war. To help these children the Government has started children's villages. The little ones summering in Galicia lived in the splendid Oza Sanatorium in Coruña. The sanatorium was admirably suited for this purpose. Its terraces overlook the beautiful Coruña Bay, its gardens, its large, sun-filled rooms, all contribute to the well-being of the children.

After the first few weeks it was decided that the best permanent residence for these children during the war would be the La Toja Spa situated on "an incomparably beautiful and pleasing island in the Arosa River surrounded by villages whose reflection may be seen in the transparent waters of a sea always smooth and tranquil." This spa is famous the world over for its "parks and gardens, its playgrounds and its singular location." In this peaceful spot and in the elegant hotels of the equally famous Caldas de Reyes Spa, also surrounded by gardens and parks, the children live happily. They are well cared for and receive instruction from teachers and lecturers. There they await the liberation of their homes by Franco's troops, when they will join their families and tell them endless tales of a happy life which these parents had never dreamed possible for their children.

The most interesting aspect of the protection the New Spanish State gives its children is, without doubt, the placing of orphaned and abandoned children in private homes. Two orders have been promulgated in regard to this task, one dated December 30th, 1936, and the other April 1st, 1937.

Besides the other protection afforded, the State established a method of caring for orphans which met with great popular approval. To carry it out it was necessary to call on the never-failing Christian charity of the Spanish people. The State was sure that it would find in the national spirit the necessary cooperation for the Christian task of aiding and protecting the destitute little ones. Local Juntas for the placing of orphans with families were established by the first order mentioned above. They are in charge of listing families which are in a position to care for one or two orphans or abandoned children. The Juntas are also in charge of examining the moral, family and social conditions of those who offer their homes and of enforcing the most strict compliance with the material, moral and religious obligations which the task imposes.

The applications from families who volunteered for this service were so numerous that it was soon necessary to frame laws and regulations. The Order of April 1st, 1937, covers this point. Children may be adopted temporarily or permanently. Applications for per-

**SCHOOL
COLONIES FOR
CHILDREN FROM
THE RED ZONE**

**PLACEMENT OF
ORPHANS WITH
FAMILIES**

**REGULATION OF
THE PLACEMENT
OF ORPHANS**

manent care or adoption are given preference and all families will naturally exercise the right to select children of the desired sex and age.

The new legislation has naturally respected paternal and guardianship rights and is primarily concerned with those orphans or abandoned children whose relatives are missing or unknown.

The families into whose care children are given will be obliged to see that they receive proper schooling and they cannot exploit them for any reason whatsoever or under any pretext. They must grant them the same care as their own children. The State has reserved for itself the right of very strict vigilance. It has also provided for the formation of a Family Council in accordance with the articles of the Civil Code in case any of the children should at any time acquire property or money and it has also recognized the right of parents and legal guardians to claim their children and to terminate adoption.

SANITARY IMPROVEMENT OF THE HOME

"Social Aid," through its "Bureau of the National-Syndicalist Home," also concerns itself with the sanitary improvement of the Spanish home of the future. The Bureau has already spent much time and study on the question.

The State has committed itself to the sanitary improvement and betterment of the home, both rural and urban, especially those of the laboring and middle classes. Under the old legislation, the construction of dwellings for laborers and low-rent projects for the small income groups was not rigidly enforced. Practically the same may be said of the numerous laws relating to the improvement of sanitary conditions in dwellings actually used for residence.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMES

In order to focus public attention on this problem, the Decree of December 20th, 1936, created the office of "Inspector of Dwellings," at that time a subsidiary of the General Government of the State and now of the Ministry of the Interior.

The "Department of Dwelling Inspection" has as its primary purpose the abolition of unsanitary housing, to which end it is empowered to order proprietors to remodel condemned houses within a specified time. It also has the right to determine the number of people who may occupy each dwelling, to exercise vigilance against contagious diseases, to administer the building codes and to supervise municipal and public works construction.

On the 27th of February, 1937, the "Regulations" for the application of the decree creating the "Inspector General of Dwellings" were made effective, completing the organization of the department and establishing a service of assessors who are to help in the work. Prior to this, many "Orders" and important "Circulars," addressed to the "Provincial Delegate Inspectors," had been issued. Of special interest among the latter is that which contains the instructions for the setting up of a card index system, "Sanitary Registry of Rural

Dwellings" and the "Sanitary Registry of Urban Dwellings," as well as the stipulation that rural dwellings must, without exception, "conform to the minimum conditions set forth in the dispositions in force." In order to attain this end it has been decreed that the "Delegate Inspectors" of each province must draw up projects of one-family and multiple dwellings adapted to the topography, climate and economy of each of the regions. The plans for these dwellings will be widely distributed.

The Order of March 16th, 1937, established the "Occupancy Certificate" without which no residential space may be rented. The Order of April 9th, 1937, established regulations for the procedure to be followed in the destruction of unsanitary buildings sometimes found in the outskirts of large cities.

If the work carried out by the "Inspectors of Dwellings" in regard to the sanitation and improvement of homes is important, even more so are the dispositions promulgated to intensify the construction of houses and settlements for laborers and the small income white-collar groups.

The Order of April 24th, 1937, provided that under the Chairmanship of the Civil Governor of each province, the "Dwelling Inspector," the mayors of the capital and of other important cities, the presidents of the Real Estate Boards, the Chambers of Commerce and Industry, the representatives of the National Savings Banks and other organizations which could lend financial aid should meet to plan the rapid construction of single or group dwellings for laborers and the small-income group.

In line with this order many cities and towns have begun the construction of many projects. These houses will be occupied by laborers, clerks and other members of the small-income group who will have a sanitary and comfortable home either free of charge or at a very low rental.

Under the constant inspiration of General Queipo de Llano, Seville has not only done away with the district ironically called the "United States of Amate," where some 6,000 people lived in abject misery, but it has also pushed the construction of one-family and multiple dwellings for laborers and small-income groups. The initiative of the City Government, which diligently seconded the work of General Queipo de Llano, made possible the completion of various groups of buildings. In some neighborhoods more than five hundred new dwellings have been built.

A most important work carried out by the "National Administration of Homes for the Disabled, Laborers and Small-Income Groups" was created by General Queipo de Llano for Seville on December 14th, 1936, and has now been extended to other cities.

The Preamble of the law specifies the ends sought. "Economic improvement will be useless and no good will be derived from increas-

CONSTRUCTION OF NEW DWELLINGS

IMPROVEMENT OF HOUSING IN SEVILLE

**NATIONAL
ADMINISTRATION
OF HOMES FOR
THE DISABLED,
LABORERS AND
SMALL-INCOME
GROUPS**

ing salaries unless the laborer enjoys a happy home with real improvements. The home is the core of the family; it is composed of two beings bound together in the sacred union which Christ made a sacrament; the love and advice of the woman, the love for and pride in the children and the hopes for their future, are the most soothing influences in the fight for existence, the strongest brakes against low instincts. The worker must be freed from the tavern and seditious propaganda by giving him food and shelter. The Catholic home where the Lord's Prayer is recited daily is the family temple and should provide the conditions asked for in the prayer."

The "National Administration of Homes for the Disabled, Laborers and Small-Income Groups" is based on the principle of co-operation by all the citizens of the city to solve the housing problem. One day a month of personal labor by every man over eighteen years of age has been made obligatory. This obligatory service may be paid in money when it is impossible for a man to perform his duty. The remittance is made in proportion to the income of each citizen and the obligation includes those who are residing only temporarily in Seville.

**ORGANIZATION
OF THIS WORK**

A Commission composed of the city officials, three employers and three laborers named by the Mayor has been placed at the head of this Administration. The Commission is in charge of regulating and inspecting the construction of houses. The buildings constructed and occupied cannot be attached or transferred and they will be subject to tax exemptions.

Disabled soldiers and families with a large number of dependents will be given preference in occupancy.

One very interesting characteristic of the "National Administration of Dwellings" should not be overlooked. The act calls for the construction of the buildings in the very heart of the city in order to bring the different social classes closer together so that a new spirit of solidarity and mutual understanding, the natural consequence of neighborly relations, may be effected.

**THE RESULTS
OBTAINED**

The "National Administration of Dwellings" has finished no less than 380 buildings. It began the construction of 146 more one-family homes, at the close of last year. In Seville various projects have been advanced to a point where construction will begin shortly.

The work of this administration has been extended to many other cities of Nationalist Spain. Among these Granada is worthy of mention. The activity there is similar to that of Seville and several blocks of large multiple dwellings are under construction. The same may be said of practically every large city in the New Spain.

**THE CAMPAIGN
AGAINST
TUBERCULOSIS**

Among the social problems of a sanitary nature which have been given close attention is the menace of tuberculosis.

The fight against tuberculosis had not been decisively undertaken in the old Spain. There was, certainly, abundant legislation

and efforts were made to combat this disease, but with little success. There were many of the destitute suffering from the disease who had to wait for the unraveling of bureaucratic red-tape or vacancies in the sanatoriums and prevention camps maintained by the State or by private charitable institutions. The inadequacy of these sanatoriums and prevention camps frequently aggravated the disease instead of curing it.

In order to tackle the entire problem it was necessary to make the campaign national in scope. Sanatoriums had to be built according to scientific standards in various parts of the country, and moreover, they had to be accessible to people of little or no means.

The Decree of December 20th, 1936, created the "National Anti-Tuberculosis Committee" to cope with these two problems. This committee worked on the principle that a sick man should pay only what he can afford. The healthy are obliged to support the sick poor.

The "National Anti-Tuberculosis Committee" has an ample income derived from an increase in postal rates one day a month, as well as from collections made by public organizations and private enterprises. A sanatorium has been established in each province of liberated Spain and general rules for their management written. The number of beds already installed is approximately 5,000. The importance of the work is manifest, although there is still much to be done and the aims of the "National Anti-Tuberculosis Committee" have not all been fulfilled.

The sanatoriums established by the "National Anti-Tuberculosis Committee," in accordance with the "Instructions," will admit patients without any source of income. All patients, rich or poor, will receive the same treatment and be subject to the same regulations.

Members of families with a monthly income of 800 pesetas or less will not be required to pay for their hospitalization. In this way the problem of free hospitalization for the middle class, government employees, white-collar workers and others who were previously obliged to meet this expense has been solved. The cost for patients able to pay is in direct proportion to their annual income.

The Order of September 30th, 1937, was promulgated so that all anti-tubercular establishments in Spain would be governed by the new legislation. It places all sanatoriums under the control of the "National Anti-Tuberculosis Committee," which will organize them in compliance with the social aspirations of the New State.

The Spanish rural districts, the corner stones of Spanish economy, have hitherto suffered from negligence which was almost proverbial. The farmers and agricultural workers dragged out a miserable existence. Their standard of living was far below that of the small business man and industrial laborer with consequent disaster to Spanish economy.

**SOCIAL WORK
IN THE COUNTRY**

NATIONAL WHEAT SERVICE

Many measures have been adopted for the economic and social improvement of the agricultural districts. Among the most important is the establishment of the "National Wheat Service" by Decree of August 23rd, 1937, governed by the by-laws set up with the establishment of the important Order of October 6th of the same year.

In the strictly economic aspects of this legislation, the results obtained have been truly extraordinary. The quotations for our most important agricultural product have been greatly increased. It has, moreover, been of inestimable value in the social field. It has improved the living conditions of the agricultural laborer by prohibiting mulcting of his income by the miller or professional money-lender to whom the farmer, who lacked the necessary capital to carry on his work, had to sell his produce at ridiculously low prices or turn it over to pay credits which had previously been extended to him.

AGRARIAN CREDIT

More than once Generalissimo Franco has manifested the intention of the New State to create a broad system of agrarian credits, which will also include the small fishing industry. Such a system is not yet completely organized, but numerous measures now make it possible for the farmer to obtain credit under favorable conditions. The Decree of September 30th, 1936, was the first of these measures. The Bank of Spain granted credits up to 60 million pesetas, accepting wheat as collateral. Collective loans paid only 4 per cent interest and individual ones 5 per cent. Originally they were granted for a period of three months, but by Order of May 5th, 1937, they were extended to one year. That the small farmer might reap all possible benefit from this extension of credit it was decided that the Agricultural Section would arrange all small loans without delay.

In addition to accepting wheat as collateral, other produce, such as sugar beets, have been accepted as well. The Order dated February 24th, 1937, strikes at usurious interest rates and provides for the registry of all loans declared null and void because of their usurious rates of interest.

By Order of September 3rd, 1937, clarified by those of September 30th and October 13th of the same year, moratoriums were declared on all debts contracted by farmers in order to meet their expenses necessary for the maintenance of the family. Rents were also included in the moratorium.

ESTABLISHMENT OF SMALL FARM OWNERS

One of the great problems of agrarian Spain is the transformation of large estates into small farms which will guarantee the actual tiller of the soil an adequate compensation. The creation of a class of small farm owners was attempted successfully by General Queipo de Llano who purchased the Ganboga estate with funds donated by his Andalusian admirers and distributed it among the workers.

This brotherhood, begun in 1936, has grown stronger with each succeeding season. It was designed to bring the city closer to the country by encouraging urban dwellers to help the farmers with their crops and thus to permit each group to acquire reciprocal knowledge of the viewpoint of the other. Many active members of the Traditionalist Spanish Phalanx have gone to the different rural districts to live with the farmers and aid them in the harvesting of the wheat and olive crops.

**URBAN
AND RURAL
BROTHERHOOD
UNEMPLOYMENT**

Unemployment in Spain never reached the proportion that it did in other purely industrial countries. For this reason it was not an acute social problem prior to the inception of the Nationalist Movement. However, the situation of the unemployed, whose number had increased due to economic and social disorders of the last few years, deeply concerned the Spanish nation.

UNEMPLOYMENT

After the Nationalist Movement began, the number of unemployed in the liberated zone greatly decreased because of the economic and social discipline prevailing there. But Generalissimo Franco was desirous of accelerating the solution of the problem and from the first instructed the provincial authorities to make every effort to end the lack of jobs. Among these instructions one of special importance was the circular the General Government of the State issued on October 24th, 1936, which established a "Registry of Unemployed" in each municipal government. Employers in need of labor must apply to the Registry. The Civil Governors of each province were advised to submit a monthly report on the number of unemployed in their province and to take all steps they considered necessary to decrease the number.

Unemployment decreased notably but it was decided that the above decrees were not enough to effect a radical and complete solution of the problem, so the Decree of January 2nd, 1937, was promulgated. Its preamble sets forth the ideals of social justice and mutual assistance which characterize the New State.

This Decree suggests the following measures for decreasing unemployment: the continuance of public and provincial works, municipal works programs and the stimulation of private industries whose products are important articles of national consumption.

The most interesting aspect of the above-mentioned Decree is to be found in the provisions which make it possible for the Civil Governors to provide means so that "in the territory under their jurisdiction there is no unemployed Spaniard who does not receive some aid in proportion to his family needs." For the first time in the history of Spanish legislation State aid for the unemployed has been definitely granted.

**SUBSIDIES FOR
THE UNEMPLOYED**

Article IV of the Decree develops the general principle that the State will care for those unemployed until they find work. The Civil Governors are empowered to give the necessary orders "so that, with

the cooperation of the charitable institutions in their provinces, all of the needy will be cared for in an effective way and in proportion to their family needs until such time as they can earn their living."

The Civil Governors inform the Ministry of the Interior weekly of the number of unemployed in their respective provinces and itemize the aid given.

**THE UNEMPLOYED
EXEMPTED FROM
THE PAYMENT
FOR RENT, LIGHT
AND WATER**

The Decree of May 1st, 1937, complementing the Decree of January 2nd, gave added emphasis to the legislation protecting the unemployed. This decree solved *in toto* one of the major problems of those without work—the payment of rent, water and light service. This Decree was inspired by the principle that social justice and human solidarity are of prime importance in the New State and are incompatible with abandonment of the lower classes. Article I provides that Spanish laborers or white-collar workers who earn less than 150 pesetas per month are exempt from the payment of rent, and also from the payment for electric service or water when the cost of these necessities does not exceed half of that of the last three-month period.

**ELIGIBILITY FOR
THESE BENEFITS**

One of the indispensable requisites to enjoy the benefits conceded by this Decree is that the interested parties or their legal representatives obtain a special card issued by the Provincial Real Estate Boards. These cards are valid for a specified period. The unemployed who receive an income from any source whatsoever equivalent to half the established daily wage in the district, those who have a known means of livelihood and those who are not registered are not eligible for these benefits. Other ineligible are those who are registered and have refused to work, those who have been dismissed from their jobs for immorality, and those who have committed a crime.

The Decree includes all in the army and the militia of the Traditionalist Spanish Phalanx who are at the front or in hospitals as a result of sickness or wounds inflicted during the campaign.

The Order of May 28th, 1937, extended these benefits to widows and mothers of corporals, soldiers and militiamen. The mother receives the benefits only when the son in active service was her only means of support in normal times. Benefits are extended to fathers whose sons are soldiers, corporals or militiamen, when the father is unable to work, or when he is 65 years of age or more.

A Decree of May 8th contained the instructions for the application of the Decree promulgated on the first of the same month. It set forth the rules for the issuance of the cards necessary to receive the benefits. A board composed of representatives of the Real Estate Boards, the Army, the Traditionalist Spanish Phalanx, the Civil Governors, the Provincial Labor Delegate and the Municipal Government will decide on the merits of the petitions.

Another principle of social justice was cleared up by the Decree of May 1st. Lest a few proprietors suffer the total loss resulting from the non-payment of rents, the Real Estate Boards are ordered to divide the burden among all proprietors of urban property. All proprietors of urban buildings or lots are included in this apportionment whether or not they are registered with the Board.

APPORTIONMENT OF UNPAID RENTS

At the same time the Decree established that the water and electric power companies could add a surcharge of 25 per cent of the amount of their bills when they do not exceed 15 pesetas per month. In this way all citizens contribute the amount necessary to meet the expenses of the unemployed. Naturally, if the amount collected by these companies should exceed the sum necessary to cover the expense of the service extended to the unemployed, they must turn it over to the Real Estate Board.

With these laws the New Spanish State, still occupied with the necessities of war, has solved the problems of the unemployed better than any previous Spanish government. The spirit of social justice which animates the New State has been embodied in its laws.

Among the many problems of a social nature facing the New State, one of the most important is the re-employment of the laborers and white-collar workers who gave up their jobs to join the army. Salaries must also be maintained. To meet this problem and solve it when the war is over the New Spanish State established by Order of October 14th, 1937, a "Re-employment Service." This Order was in part inspired by the legitimate principle of social justice that "citizens who abandoned their professions or trades to join the Army or Nationalist Militias, voluntarily or in fulfillment of their military obligations, must not suffer any material damage whatsoever on the day of final victory." This service will also aid in making possible a rapid restoration and complete normalization of the social and economic life of the nation.

RE-EMPLOYMENT AFTER THE WAR

The "Re-employment Service" was organized as a bureau of the Labor Commission of the State's Technical Junta. The services of this Commission have now been incorporated in the Ministry of Syndical Organization and Action. The aims of the "service" are explained in Article II of the Order creating it, and include classification by professions and trades, age and residence of all individuals employed in any civil enterprise at the time of mobilization as well as a classification of the unemployed. A complete census of all businesses and industries which have temporarily filled positions formerly held by men now at the front as well as of other industries will also be analyzed for the purpose of employing men now under arms. The "Re-employment Service" will study and suggest the ways and means of attaining a better distribution of labor throughout Nationalist territory and will also be in charge of seeing that demobilized members of the armed services are reinstated in their jobs.

ORGANIZATION AND AIMS

OBLIGATORY CHARACTER OF THE EMPLOYERS' DECLARATIONS

To aid the "Re-employment Service" in carrying on its work it has been made obligatory for employers of any industrial, commercial or agricultural enterprise whatsoever to present an affidavit containing data pertaining to every employee, his name, age, profession or position held, salary, date on which employee left the company, the military unit to which he is attached, and, lastly, the reasons why the position has not been held open.

The Order of October 28th established the official form to be used for these affidavits, and a time limit was set for their completion. Failure to present them is sanctioned by fines set up in the Order creating the Service. The Army officers were also ordered by Article V of the Decree of November 12th to list all personnel mobilized since the beginning of the war.

The Labor Commission was authorized to name an administrator for the successful development of the service, to transfer the personnel required from other departments and to earmark necessary funds in the treasury for its own use.

SALARIES

The New State has not only concerned itself with the maintenance of the pre-war wage standard. In some cases it has caused wages to rise and it has also introduced the family wage. The "Caudillo" has repeatedly proclaimed that those who say the New State will not grant social reforms cheat the laborers. He has pointed out that it is the aim of the New State to consolidate as rapidly as possible the legitimate social advances won by the lower classes. He has aided the social and economic progress of the lower and middle classes by guaranteeing the wage standard and by improving the general social and economic situation of the laborer.

As regards salaries, the authorities of the New State have prevented employers from lowering salaries and in different localities substantial increases have been gained. This increase is also due to the reorientation of industry and agriculture which were suffering systematic and intentional persecution by the Popular Front politicians. Production has now been intensified without increasing the number of working hours.

THE FAMILY WAGE

The reform of greatest importance undertaken by the New State as regards salaries is the establishment of the family wage. The Decree of May 28th, 1937, granting the prisoners the right to work, set their wage according to the number of their dependents. In harmony with the desires expressed by Generalissimo Franco, various provinces have established "The Family Wage Compensation Fund." Employers who wish to make it possible for their employees to reap the benefits of this social reform register with the Board administering the fund. They then contribute the amount they consider necessary to meet the increases in salary which, in proportion to the number of his children, will be given each employee. This work has been especially successful in the provinces of Majorca and Salamanca.

"The Family Wage Compensation Fund" of Salamanca may be considered a model in this field. Several thousand employers have voluntarily registered and many thousand laborers are now benefited by the family wage. The purpose of the family wage is not only to improve the situation of the laborer in general but also to preserve the family which is the core of civilization.

In this way the problem of the large family is solved in accordance with the criterion of modern sociology.

The New State has not overlooked social insurance. Social security more complete than that now existing is under consideration to bring peace to the laborer's home and enable him to meet any of the unforeseen expenses that arise from illness or misfortune. However, these new social insurances will not become effective until after the war. In the meantime the Decree of September 19th, 1936, obliges employers to continue payment of the quotas for old age, maternity and accident insurance. The Department of Social Insurance is empowered to administer the act. The savings banks collaborating with the National Savings Bank Institute have met punctually the payment of all loans and pensions due in accordance with the laws in force and the insurance companies have met all payments for accidents.

SOCIAL INSURANCE

The revolutionary forces which succeeded in pushing Spain to the brink of ruin found one of their greatest instruments of destruction in the department of public education. Their influence was wielded primarily with a view toward destroying the old spiritual character of Spanish teaching so as to wipe out the traditional characteristics of Spanish culture. By fallacious and ambiguous arguments they succeeded in closing primary and secondary grade schools directed by various religious Orders and Associations without being able to replace them with competent lay schools, which, with their usual exaggerated optimism, they had promised to the people. The few schools that were built and opened were inefficient, badly staffed, and the scholastic standard was in practically every case inferior to that of the religious schools.

SOCIAL WORK AND PUBLIC EDUCATION

This disorganization went even further. In spite of all the fine promises, and all the liberal-democratic theories mouthed by the mentors of the Second Republic, practically nothing was done to facilitate education for the poorer classes. A higher education and the eventual attainment of a professional degree was virtually impossible for a large part of the people. Once again the Marxists proved the falsity of the democratic doctrine which grants all powers to the people and then withholds the means whereby those same people can make themselves fit to serve the State efficiently.

After July, 1936, when the Nationalist armies were inflicting one defeat after another on the Reds, the New Spanish State has

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM IMPROVED

already taken the education problem under consideration. The progress it has made in this field has paralleled the military successes. The cultural work of the New State has already solved problems relating to the methods of instruction for primary school teachers, the spiritualization of secondary education, university instruction, rehabilitation of the libraries, and the recovery and safeguarding of the national art treasures which have been damaged and in many cases destroyed by the Reds. At the same time, every effort has been made to provide instruction for the poorer classes. No longer is a professional career open only to those with money and influence.

EDUCATION FOR ALL

Free scholarships in the various departments of instruction were common enough in Old Spain, but they were neither effective nor sufficiently distributed. These faults were partly remedied by the Decree of November 4th, 1937, which reads as follows: "In homage to those who have died for their country, and to maintain the pure ideals which are the very essence of Nationalist Spain, all the orphans of generals, officers, non-commissioned officers, soldiers, sailors, civil guards, carabineros, police and national militia who have been killed in action or have died as a result of wounds received in the war, or have been assassinated by the Reds, shall be exempted from the payment of entry fees or tuition in any of the establishments connected with or dependent on the Ministry of Public Education." This Decree was passed with a minimum of red-tape, and held good even for those who had already enrolled in the schools before the Decree was passed.

But at the same time, an even more important Decree was promulgated which is sure to have far-reaching effects in providing education for the masses.

This Decree contains two very important points. The first provides for the establishment of educational centers and the second for the foundation of schools sufficient in number and scope so that all classes of citizens may have the benefit of training in national and religious principles.

The importance of this Decree is evident, especially in its relation to the expressed ideals and aspirations of the Nationalist Movement. The official schools certainly will make this ambition much easier of realization. But it is the Government's intention to bring the private schools under the same rulings. The private schools of Spain have always been her best means of education, but in spite of the many free scholarships they provided, relatively few poor children were able to attend them. This has all been changed by the Decree of November 4th. The private schools as well as the universities were ordered to submit detailed reports on the different types of studies taught in each institution, the matriculation fee for each study, and the number of free and paying students registered at each school.

The prospective pupils will make their application to the Rector of the district where the college of their choice is situated, and he will study their application. (Preference will be given to those who have suffered through the Civil War.) Detailed information concerning the economic and moral status of each pupil will be filed at the Center. The names of the pupils selected will be sent to the Commission for Culture and Education, whose members will be the final judges. The Directors of each Center will conduct entrance examinations, with the right to refuse entrance to those who do not show a sufficient promise of a bright scholastic future.

RULES FOR APPLICATIONS

These radical measures represent a complete revolution in the Spanish educational system. They are, however, only a natural development of the Decree of December 12th, 1936, which provides for loans to public servants for the education of their children. Every one knows how difficult it was for public servants to send their children through school and university and provide them with professional training. To ease this condition the New Spanish State has instituted a system of State loans "for State functionaries lacking the necessary funds to give their children a professional education in any of the universities, special schools or academies." Civil servants can borrow so much for each course of studies, sending their petitions to the Culture Commission stating "the condition of the petitioner, the persons who are to receive the education, what type of professional career they wish to follow, and the amount they believe necessary to finish their studies."

The loans will be granted by commercial or banking houses designated for this purpose. On his part, the borrower will promise not to default on the payment for any motive whatsoever, including change of residence. If at the end of the pupil's course, the loan has not yet been paid, the pupil will pay one-seventh of his salary as soon as he enters into his chosen profession, which payment is to be added to his father's payments until the loan is completely written off. Finally, the State, according to annual estimate, will underwrite the amounts not paid.

GRANTING OF LOANS

In this way, the New Spanish State has solved the problem of providing a professional education for the sons of its civil servants.

This is the social work realized and, as we said at the beginning of this pamphlet, if it is not a complete fulfillment of the social aspirations of the New State, at least it gives ample proof of the purpose and great vitality of a people who have preserved their ideals during a bitter war. It is at the same time a tribute to the genuine humanitarianism of Generalissimo Franco, who has striven to bring to the people of Spain not only a military peace but social justice as well.

THIS IS THE WORK DONE

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